

include the proximal halves of two humeri, which are of about the same size as those of the African species, while a calcaneum is, on the other hand, distinctly smaller, being 19 mm. in length as compared with 21 mm. in the recent species. This is also the case with the radius, of which two specimens were found, it being more slender and 59 mm. in total length as opposed to 61·5 mm. Besides these, three pieces of ulnæ and several portions of ribs were obtained.

I have been unable to find record of any fossil *Genetta*, and among the rest of the *Viverridae* the only species of Pleistocene age appear to be *V. karnuliensis* from India (Lydekk. Mem. Geol. Surv. Ind. 1886), and a *Viverra* identified by a single canine from the cave of Lunel Viel, France.

Besides these, some portions of skulls found in the Quaternary deposits of Algeria are referred somewhat doubtfully to *Herpestes* by M. Pomel (Carte Géol. de l'Algérie, Les Carnassiers, 1897).

EXPLANATION OF PLATE X.

Fig. 1. Inner view of left mandibular ramus of *Genetta genetta* from Mt. Carmel, p. 122.

2. Inner view of left mandibular ramus of *G. plesictoides*, p. 122.

3. Inner view of a right carnassial of *G. plesictoides*, p. 123.

4. Outer view of the specimen shown in fig. 2, p. 123.

5. Crown view of the specimen shown in figs. 2 & 4, p. 123.

6. Crown view of tooth shown in fig. 3.

7. Inner view of right mandibular ramus of *Plesictis croizeti* Filhol, p. 122.

All the figures are of natural size.

2. Description of a new Fish of the Gobiid Genus *Rhiacichthys* from British New Guinea. By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S., V.P.Z.S.

[Received May 13, 1903.]

(Plate XI.*)

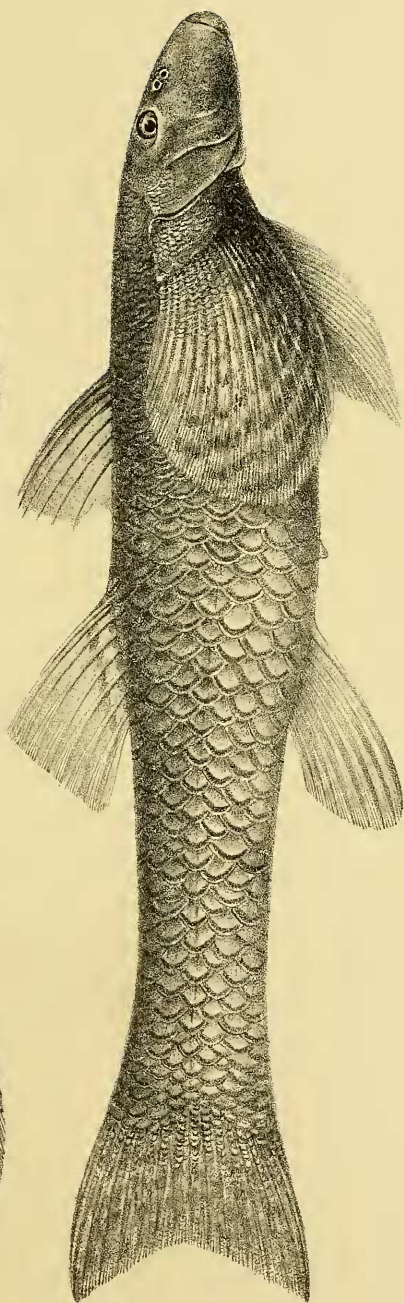
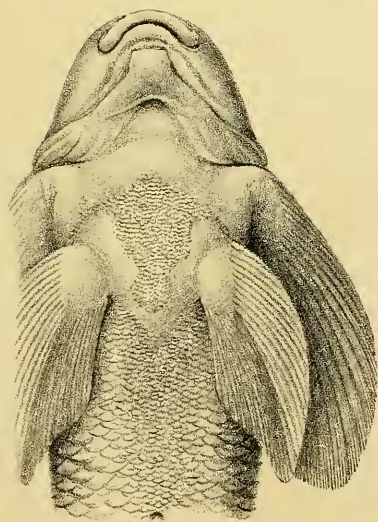
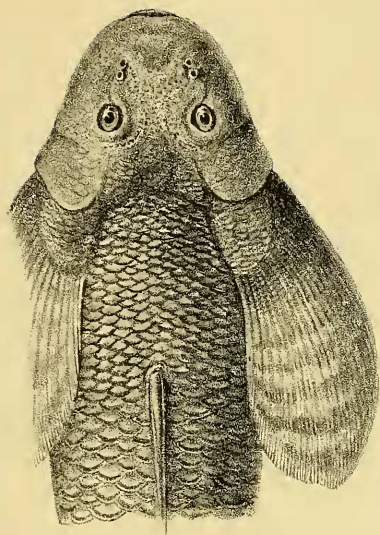
RHIACICHTHYS NOVÆ-GUINÆÆ. (Plate XI.)

Depth of body nearly equal to length of head, 5 to 6 times in total length. Diameter of eye 6 or 7 times in length of head, interorbital width 3 times; snout but very slightly longer than postocular part of head. Dorsals VII, 1 8-9; longest spine $\frac{3}{4}$, longest soft ray $\frac{4}{5}$ length of head. Anal I 8-9, longest ray as long as head. Pectoral about $1\frac{1}{2}$ length of head, ventral as long as head or a little longer. Caudal feebly emarginate. Caudal peduncle $2\frac{1}{2}$ as long as deep. Scales strongly ciliated, 37 to 39 in a longitudinal series on each side, 14 or 16 round caudal peduncle. Dark olive above, whitish beneath.

Total length 225 millim.

Three specimens were obtained by Mr. A. E. Pratt at Dinawa, Owen Stanley Range, at an altitude of 4000 feet.

* For explanation of the Plate, see p. 125.



The discovery in New Guinea of a fish of the genus *Rhiacichthys* Blgr. (*Platyptera* C. & V.), a type of Gobiidæ so admirably adapted to life in mountain torrents, is a very interesting addition to our knowledge. The type of the genus, *R. aspro*, C. & V., which differs from *R. novæ-guineæ* in the larger eye situated much nearer to the gill-opening than to the end of the snout, inhabits Bantam, Celebes, and Luzon*, whilst a doubtful species, *R. sinensis* Blkr., is founded on a Chinese drawing described as "*dubiæ exactitudinis*."

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XI.

Rhiacichthys novæ-guineæ, with upper and lower views of head and anterior part of body, reduced $\frac{2}{3}$ nat. size.

3. Descriptions of new Reptiles from British New Guinea.

By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S., V.P.Z.S.

[Received May 13, 1903.]

(Plates XII. & XIII.†)

LYGOSOMA MILNENSE. (Plate XII. fig. 1.)

Section *Hinulia*. Head large, especially in the male, body short; the distance between the end of the snout and the fore limb is contained once to once and one third in the distance between axilla and groin. Snout short, obtuse. Lower eyelid scaly. Nostril pierced in a single nasal; no supranasal; a single anterior loreal; rostral forming a very long, curved suture with the frontonasal, which is nearly twice as broad as long; præfrontals forming a median suture; frontal much narrowed posteriorly, longer than frontoparietals and interparietals together, in contact with the three first supraoculars; five supraoculars, first longest; 10 or 11 supraciliaries, first largest; frontoparietals and interparietal distinct, nearly equal in length; parietals forming a suture behind the interparietal; nuchals absent or reduced to one pair; third, fourth, and fifth labials below the eye. Ear-opening oval, nearly as large as the eye-opening; no auricular lobules. Scales smooth, dorsals largest, 30 or 32 round the middle of the body. Præanals slightly enlarged. The hind limb reaches the shoulder, or between the shoulder and the ear. Digits rather elongate, slightly compressed; subdigital lamellæ smooth, 35 to 37 under the fourth toe. Tail once and a half to once and two-thirds the length of head and body. Coloration very variable. Upper parts uniform brown, or with a light, dark-edged dorso-lateral streak joining its fellow on the base of

* I have not been able to find on any map the locality "Wanderer Bay" given by Günther, Cat. Fish. iii. p. 138.

† For explanation of the Plates, see p. 129.